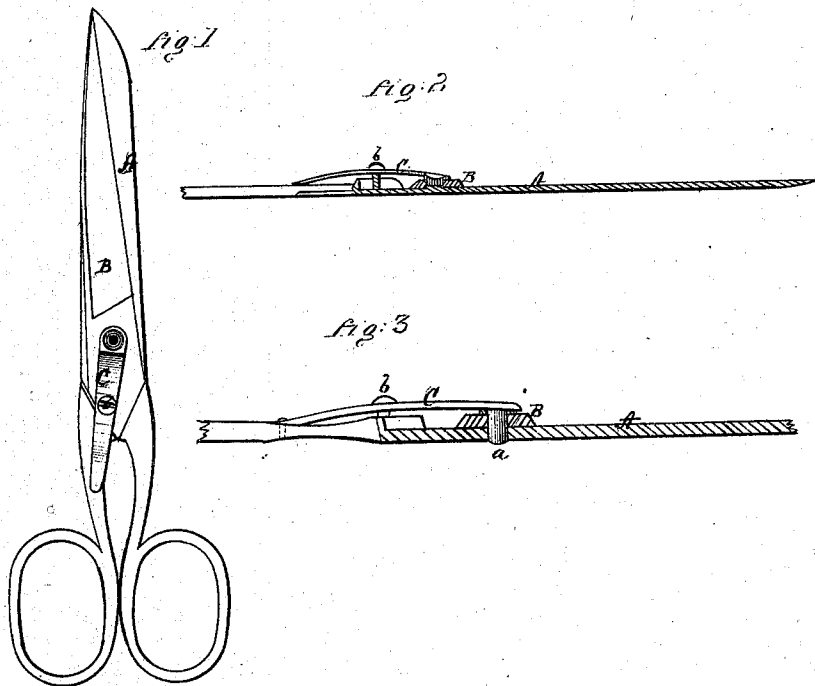


C. C. Johnson,

Shears.

No 102,944.

Patented May 10, 1870.



Witnesses

A. A. Mycalman  
C. L. Curtis

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Chas. C. Johnson  
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# United States Patent Office.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON, OF SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT.

Letters Patent No. 102,944, dated May 10, 1870.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. JOHNSON, of Springfield, in the county of Windsor and in the State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shears and Scissors; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in a novel construction of the joint in shears and scissors, whereby the joint is prevented from becoming loose by the wear and action of the blades.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view, and

Figures 2 and 3 are longitudinal vertical sections of my improved shears or scissors.

A and B represent the blades of a pair of shears or scissors, pivoted together by a pivot, *a*, passing through them, as shown in fig. 3.

This pivot is attached to a bar, C, which is secured to the handle of the blade A by means of a screw, *b*, the blade B passing between said bar C and the blade A.

The end of the bar C nearest to the handle of the blade A may also be secured by a small screw or rivet, as seen in fig. 3.

In place of the pivot *a* passing through the two blades, the blade A may be provided with a round

projection extending about half the distance through the blade B, while on the bar C is a similar projection, which completes the pivot, as seen in fig. 2.

By this arrangement, the blades do not come in contact with the screw to loosen or tighten, as is always the case with common shears.

The joint is not rigid, but is a very little spring in it—just enough to let the blades cut smoothly from heel to joint against each other, which prevents them cutting each other's edge, as is often the case with a rigid joint. Then, by the screw, this joint can be at once adjusted to very heavy cutting, as well as to light. It can be readily taken apart, for grinding, by removing the screw. In the old way, it is usually the case that, when the screw begins to get loose, it gets headed at once, and then the blades cannot readily be taken apart.

Having thus fully described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with the shear-blades A B, the employment of the spring C, connected to one of the handles, and secured, by a screw, *b*, to one of the blades, and having its forward end either provided with a pivot, *a*, or round projection, all substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of February, 1870.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

DAVID M. SMITH,  
HENRY L. ROBINSON.